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NEW OR
NOTEWORTHY
PLANTS

1923



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BOULDER, COLORADO

NEW OR NOTEWORTHY PLANTS

With the restriction now placed upon imported plant novelties, the scarcity of such material becomes more evident each season, and the fact is reflected from the pages of the leading horticultural catalogues. That we turn to the use of native plants and the offerings of American breeders with a grain of disappointment is more than halfway due to the small volume at present of such material offered, and to our lack of appreciation of that which is not far away. That American producers will respond to the emergency may be confidently expected, but the time element must be reckoned with.

My first issue of *New or Noteworthy Plants* which appeared a year ago proved that my faith in the appeal of native shrubs and flowers to intelligent amateurs was well grounded. That several items were entirely sold out was perhaps to be expected, because only limited quantities were available. A number of wholesale buyers could not be supplied for the same reason. Until quantity production can be established I prefer to distribute to the largest possible number of customers, so that a wide experience may be gained which will be mutually beneficial. Reports of experience are desired.

The field from which I collect my native material consists roughly of Colorado, the north half of New Mexico and portions of Utah, Wyoming, Nebraska, Kansas and Oklahoma. As this territory includes several times the combined area of the six New England states, it will be apparent that it cannot anywhere near be covered each season and that various items can be collected only at intervals of several years. When a desirable item is offered, then is the time to secure it, as delay may bring disappointment.

Protection of Native Plants. I advocate and practice the principles of conservation of all plant material. In this connection I will say that I am a nurseryman and not a plant collector. Plant material which I collect consists almost exclusively of seeds for propagation in the nursery. The few items, of which I collect living plants or roots, are altogether such as have ample abundance for successful perpetuation. My propagating facilities are strictly modern, and my nursery-grown stock is every way superior to any that could be gathered wild.

Rockmont Nursery is not a corporation. It is exclusively owned and personally conducted by the undersigned. I have no other important interests, the nursery supplies my financial needs and allows reasonable time for recreation. In addition to the natives, I have a thriving local trade in a general line of ornamentals. I devote spare moments to plant breeding; of this you will hear later on.

Every successful business must grow, and a conservative growth is desirable. This I am preparing for. Rather than to depend entirely upon magazine publicity for such growth, which is sure to attract many out of curiosity, I prefer your introduction or recommendation to a friend of congenial bent. I will gladly mail catalogues if you will supply two or three addresses (I do not want long lists); or, upon request, will mail you a new copy if you pass yours to a friend.

Climate-Hardiness. Rockmont Nursery is one mile above sea level. The soil is excellent and a plentiful supply of water is available for irrigation. This with daily sunshine insures sturdy tops and best possible root development. Because of high altitude the hardiness of stock grown is equivalent to that of considerably farther north. The same elements of climate which have imparted to the Colorado Blue Spruce the greatest degree of hardiness and adaptability among evergreens, have fitted all the native plants I offer to thrive under practically the same conditions.

Time of Delivery, Transportation, Terms. Orders should reach me early; then I can ship at favorable weather intervals in March. Delivery can be made at a later date to suit your convenience up to May 1st

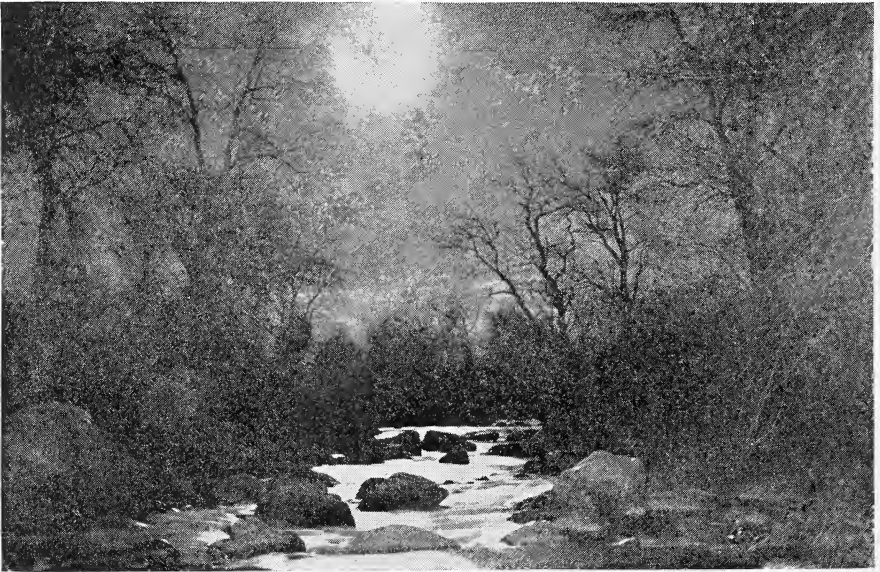
Prices are on the basis of cash with order, regardless of financial rating or responsibility. I do not substitute without your permission and will refund cash for items not supplied.

If so requested, small plants including shrubs will be delivered prepaid by Parcel Post at the catalogue price for single plants. At the ten-rate, unless noted otherwise, and for larger shrubs, trees, etc., purchaser must pay express charges.

I recommend express shipment for all except small parcels as I shall then select stronger stock. No additional charge for box or packing.

I guarantee arrival in good condition by mail or express, but do not replace losses due to subsequent neglect or otherwise. I do not solicit very small orders, but set no limit, and will try just as hard to please you regardless of the size of your order.

Post office address for quick delivery, D. M. Andrews, P. O. Box 493, Boulder, Colorado.



Irrigation water for Rockmont Nursery comes from Boulder Creek.

NEW OR NOTEWORTHY SHRUBS AND TREES

Many of the following plants are native of Colorado or other western states. A few are included from other sources which are usually designated. You are invited to note that very few of the entire list are in general cultivation; yet a large number are described in the *Cyclopedia of American Horticulture*, Bailey. A number of the shrubs are "preferred stocks" on the planting lists of Colorado landscape architects because of hardier and more rugged constitution.

Berberis and *Ribes* are sold subject to Federal Quarantine regulations. I can ship to most of the eastern states.

Height in feet following the name refers to ultimate growth and not the size of stock.

Amorpha angustifolia, Western Indigo Bush; 6-8 feet. Large shrub with grayish, pinnate foliage. Flowers in slender racemes, 4-6 inches long, deep purple with golden anthers; 2-3 feet, 50 cents.

Amorpha nana, Dwarf Indigo Bush; 1½ feet. A miniature species with pinnate, aromatic foliage and dark green leaflets. Each of the numerous branchlets terminates in a slender spike of garnet-purple, fragrant flowers in July. A long-lived shrub of refined habit which never becomes overgrown. Nice transplanted bushes, 75 cents each.

Ampelopsis *Saint Paulii*, see *Parthenocissus*.

Berberis repens, (*Mahonia repens*) Oregon Grape. The Rocky Mountain form is an evergreen, creeping shrub only a few inches high, extending by underground stems; suitable for sun or shade. Makes a splendid ground cover if planted six to twelve inches apart. Because of quarantine, I am allowed to offer only "collected" plants, but can ship anywhere except to the wheat growing states of the middle west. \$1.50 per 10, \$10.00 per 100, prepaid; per 1000, by express \$50.00.

Celtis rugulosus, Mountain Hackberry. Small tree of compact growth, elm-like foliage and when established will stand extreme drought and exposure; 4-6 feet, \$1.00; \$7.50 per 10.

Cercocarpus montanus, (*C. parvifolius*) Mountain Mahogany; 4-8 feet. A rosaceous shrub with wand-like branches, dark green leaves of small size and partly evergreen. Its curled feathery achenes along the stems are interesting and ornamental in the late summer; 75 cents.

Clematis ligusticifolia, Western Virgin's Bower. More leafy and a stronger grower than the eastern Virgin's Bower and especially noteworthy for its voluminous seed plumes which are exceedingly effective; flowers white, early; 75 cents.

Cornus Coloradensis, (*C. stolonifera* var. *Coloradensis*), Colorado Red-stemmed Dogwood; 4-6 feet. A compact bush of rounded form, the dark green foliage paler beneath, assuming glorious autumn colors. Clusters of white flowers all summer are followed by pearly-white berries which attract birds. The young twigs are blood-red in winter, deeper in color than the Siberian Dogwood, unequalled by any other shrub. Extensively planted in Denver parks and elsewhere and specified by Colorado Landscape architects in preference to other kinds; 2-3 feet, bushy, 75 cents, \$6.00 per 10.

Cornus Utahensis, Utah Dogwood; 6-10 feet. A variety of *stolonifera* differing from the Colorado form mainly in its more upright and much taller growth, under same cultural conditions. I have seen this nearly 15 feet tall in canyons near Salt Lake City; 3-4 feet, \$1.00.

Corylus rostrata, Beaked Hazelnut; 5-6 feet. The rugose, dark green foliage of firm texture is attractive at all seasons, and its ability to thrive under all conditions justifies more extensive use as an ornamental. Strong clumps, 2-3 feet, too heavy for mailing, \$1.00.

Crataegus Coloradensis, Colorado Hawthorn; 12-15 feet. A full branched, symmetrical tree with handsome, deeply veined foliage of heavy texture. The large clusters of snowy white flowers are followed in late summer by the deep scarlet fruit which contrasts richly with the foliage. In all respects one of the finest red-fruited haws in cultivation; 2-3 feet, 75 cents, \$5.00 per 10.

Crataegus erythropoda, Chocolate Haw; 10-12 feet. A smaller tree, more

Crataegus Mollis, Large-fruited Thorn. A rare tree from Missouri with scarlet, edible fruits of largest size; 3-4 feet, \$2.50 each.

Crataegus rivularis, Brook Hawthorn; 12-15 feet. Not only a distinct type but particularly ornamental because of its prim, symmetrical habit and glossy, leathery foliage. The white flowers are produced abundantly in ample umbels and are followed by its very striking black fruit of fairly large size; western Colorado; 3-4 feet, extra fine stock, \$1.00 each, \$9.00 per 10.

Foresteria Neo Mexicana, Mountain Privet; 8-10 feet. A hardy, attractive shrub, related to Ligustrum, from the high mountain valleys of New Mexico and Colorado. Of upright habit with an abundance of slender twigs, small leaves and shining black berries. As hardy in this climate as any Privet, as easily grown, and offers possibilities as a hedge plant in addition to its distinct character as an ornamental shrub; 3-4 feet, \$1.00 each.



Aspidium Filix-mas, the Colorado Male-Fern

Holodiscus microphyllus, Mountain Spray; 3-4 feet. A small shrub of the Spiraea group growing on dry hillsides. Charming for the rockery or well drained border. The creamy-white sprays last a long time; 75 cents.

Jamesia Americana, Wild Mock-orange; 3-4 feet. A handsome shrub for well drained border or rocky slope in full sun; best in a peaty or sandy loam. When you have seen the velvety foliage and clusters of waxy-white fragrant flowers, their memory lingers. Small clumps, \$1.00.

Lonicera involucrata. Purple-bracted Honeysuckle; 3-4 feet. A low, dense shrub with luxuriant foliage and yellow flowers, followed by a pair of black berries enclosed in conspicuous purple involucre; thrives anywhere, distinct and valuable; clumps, 2-3 feet, 75 cents, \$6.00 per 10.

Lonicera Alberti; 2-3 feet. A low, half-trailing species from Turkestan, valuable as a cover for banks but not commonly grown; 75 cents.

Opulaster. Sometimes classified with *Physocarpus* or *Spiraea*, commonly known as Ninebark or Wild Spiraea. In Western America this group breaks up into several species of exceptional value for ornamental planting, hardy and thriving under a great variety of conditions; all have white or tinted flowers in umbels, and the comparative size of the three species offered will determine their position in grouping.

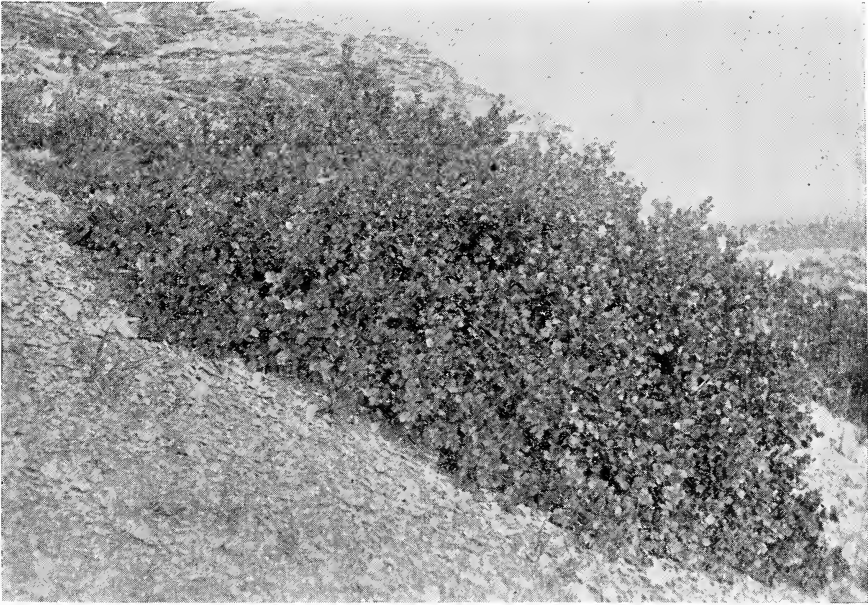
Opulaster bracteatus; 4-6 feet. The deeply lobed foliage is attractive at all

seasons and especially in autumn. The flowering habit is very profuse, causing the branches to bend gracefully with their weight of bloom; 3-4 feet, \$1.00 each.

Opulaster glabratus; 2-4 feet. Especially valuable for its small size, freedom of bloom and neat habit; clumps, 2-3 feet, 75 cents.

Opulaster Ramaley; 6-8 feet. Of robust but rather compact growth, with handsomely lobed foliage of firm texture, usually coloring red in autumn. Its profusion of bloom is unequalled, and when established endures drought and bleak exposure; 3-4 feet, 75 cents; 4-5 feet, \$1.00.

Parthenocissus Saint Paulii, (Ampelopsis) Five-leaved Ivy. Of several types which cling to walls this is decidedly the best. The discs, by means of which it attaches, are larger, more numerous and more adherent than in any other known type. It is a native of Oklahoma and ranges eastward to southern Illinois. So firmly does it cling that when torn from a wall all the discs are left, the tendrils or vine being broken. It differs farther in having the smallest leaves, slenderest vine and shortest joints of all five-leaved ivies. Of fairly rapid growth and entirely hardy. Three-year old vines, \$1.00 each, \$9.00 per 10.



Rhus Trilobata, on a Dry Hillside

Parthenocissus vitacea, Woodbine. A stout, rambling vine of rapid growth, climbing by tendrils with no discs; suitable for fences, arbors or banks; 50 cents.

Populus Andrewsii, Andrews' Hybrid Poplar. A tree of large size; a supposed hybrid between *P. accuminata* and *P. Sargentii*, named for the proprietor of Rockmont Nursery by Prof. Charles S. Sargent. It has the peculiar character termed "hybrid vigor" to a marked degree, and for the climate of Colorado has the most rapid growth of any tree known. It is cottonless (male), and grows uniformly into a well rounded head neither too spreading nor too narrow; 6-8 feet, \$2.00; cuttings by mail, 20 for \$1.00.

Prunus Besseyi, Western Sand Cherry; 3-4 feet. A low bush with spreading branches and dark, glossy foliage, suitable for the border of shrubberies. Fruit black, as large as a Morello cherry and in unbelievable abundance; edible, but astringent; 2-3 feet, 50 cents, \$4.50 per 10; 3-4 feet, 75 cents; seedlings, 1-2 feet, \$10.00 per 100 prepaid.

Prunus melanocarpa, Western Choke Cherry; 8-12 feet. Fragrant white flowers in drooping racemes, fruit black, astringent, used for jelly and attracts birds; foliage of this western form is remarkably thick and leathery, dark green; 2-3 feet, 75 cents, \$5.00 per 10; 3-4 feet, \$1.00 each, \$7.50 per 10.

Prunus pumilus, Sand Cherry. Differs from *P. Besseyi* in foliage and larger growth; 75 cents and \$1.00 each.

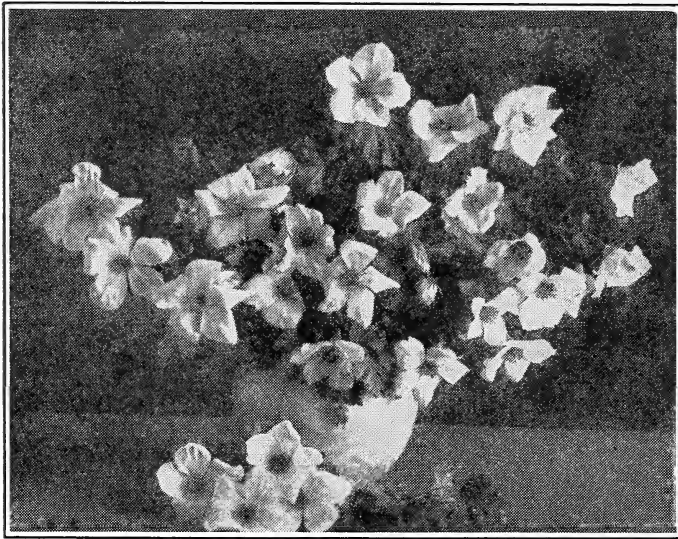
Prunus Sargentii, Rose-flowered Cherry, (Japan). A large tree, with large rose-pink single flowers; 3-4 feet, \$1.00 each.

Ptelea crenulata, Wafer Ash; 4-6 feet. Shrub found on dry hillsides with aromatic dark green glossy foliage bearing showy clusters of broadly winged seeds; 3-4 feet, \$1.00 each.

Quercus Gambellii, Dwarf White Oak; 10-15 feet. The most common scrub oak of the Colorado foothills. Leaves glossy, dark green, deeply lobed with narrow segments; 2-3 feet, \$1.00 each, \$9.00 per 10.

Quercus Harvardii, Shinnery or Creeping Oak; 2-3 feet. The dwarfest of all oaks; leaves narrow, usually lobed or sinuate, bluish green; spreads slowly by underground runners into broad clumps which finally cover whole hillsides. Stock very limited, small bushy plants, \$2.50 each.

Quercus prinoides, Chincapin Oak; 4-6 feet. A little known eastern species with chestnut-like foliage and bushy habit, often bearing acorns when only a foot or two tall; a gem among hardy shrubs; 2-3 feet, bushy clumps, \$1.00 each, \$9.00 per 10.



Rubus Deliciousus

Rhus cismontana flavescens, Yellow-fruited Sumac; 4-6 feet. A very remarkable albino form of the western sumac which normally has red fruit and is closely related to the eastern *Rhus glabra*, but is smaller in respect to foliage, fruiting clusters and growth. The leaves are pale green and turn yellow in autumn; the color of the fruit is a pale yellow, deepening to russet. Discovered several years ago in the foothills of Boulder County and transferred to the nursery where it grows luxuriantly. A shrub with no defects, and both in fruit and foliage will make a pleasing contrast with other sumacs; 2-3 feet, 75 cents each, \$6.00 per 10; 3-4 feet, \$1.00 each, \$9.00 per 10.

Rhus quercifolia, Oak-leaved Sumac; 2-3 feet. A rare shrub from Oklahoma of the three-leaved group, having large, lobed leaflets and large, bristly-hispid red fruit; 2-3 feet, \$1.50 each.

Rhus trilobata, Three-leaved Sumac; 3-5 feet. This northern Colorado form of this variable group is of dwarf, spreading, diffusely branching habit. The leaves are small, trifoliate, of smooth, thick texture, dark green. The fruit in clusters is bright scarlet, ripens in early summer and makes a vivid contrast with the foliage. Healthy, hardy and easily grown; 2-3 feet, 75 cents, \$6.00 per 10; 1-year seedlings mailed prepaid, \$10.00 per 100.

Ribes leptanthum, Glen Eyrie Gooseberry; 4-6 feet. An upright, compact, symmetrical bush with good foliage and pleasing appearance. A rare shrub and the aristocrat of the family; 2-3 feet, \$1.00 each.

Ribes Purpusi, Mountain Gooseberry; 3-4 feet. An attractive shrub of erect habit and good foliage; purple or black fruit; 2-3 feet, 75 cents.

Robinia Neo Mexicana luxurians, Pink Locust; 12-20 feet. Investigations which I have made under the direction of Prof. Charles S. Sargent of the Arnold Arboretum show that the typical *R. Neo Mexicana* belongs exclusively to southern New Mexico and is apparently not in cultivation. Professor Sargent now designates the northern form as var. *luxurians*, distinguished by its large growth and very hispid fruit. Probably all that has been distributed under the name *Neo Mexicana* belongs to this variety. It is unsurpassed among flowering trees in the abundance, fragrance and charm of the pink flower clusters, produced, not only in early summer but more or less throughout the season; 2-3 feet, 50 cents each, \$4.50 per 10.

Rosa lucida alba. White, single blooms green stems, foliage turning yellow in autumn; not new, but always scarce; 1-2 feet, \$1.00.

Rosa rubrifolia, Purple-leaved Rose; 4-6 feet. The deep purple color of the unfolding leaves is retained more or less throughout the season; one of the most satisfactory shrubs with colored foliage; 2-3 feet, 75 cents.

Rosa stellata, Desert Rose; 2-4 feet. If you are looking for thrills try this. Startling distinct from all other roses, known only from a single mountain range in New Mexico. Its general appearance is unique; branching freely, the slender spiny twigs are coated with a thick felt of stellate hairs, whence the name, *stellata*. The



Prunus melanocarpa



Wild Roses

leaves are very small, dark green above, with three to five minute leaflets. Almost everblooming, the flowers are large, the size and nearly the color of *Rosa rugosa* and are followed by rough-spiny burrs, red in color and quite attractive. It is a plant of the desert and the only precaution to observe is good drainage, particularly in winter. I have tested it thoroughly in the nursery, having established successfully a large part of the original colony, and have never lost a plant from any cause. I find it hardy, including the new growth, to about ten below zero; when winterkilled it grows up quickly and blooms the same season. *Dr. W. van Fleet, of the Bureau of Plant Industry, U. S. Department of Agriculture, says in a recent letter: "They have grown well and are surprisingly hardy * * * They bloom freely throughout a long season." Good field-grown plants, \$1.00 each, \$9.00 per 10.

Rubus deliciosus, Rocky Mountain Bramble; 5-8 feet. Noteworthy for its profusion of bloom and for the absence of thorns or prickles. It forms handsome bushy clumps with prettily lobed foliage, and in June bears fragrant snow-white flowers as large as single roses, and like them in form. A reliable and satisfactory shrub; 3-4 feet. 75 cents, \$6.00 per 10.

Salix brachycarpa. Rollins Willow; 1-2 feet. A fully acclimated alpine willow, collected many years ago near timber-line on Rollins Pass. A very dwarf and highly ornamental shrub for rockeries or edgings, with silver-gray foliage and yellow twigs. A thrifty, but slow grower and does not spread nor crowd; a gem among miniature shrubs; small clumps, propagated from the original stock, \$1.00 each, \$9.00 per 10.

Salix glaucops, Arctic Willow; 2-3 feet. Quite similar to the last, but larger and faster growing; small clumps, \$1.00 each.

Sorbus scopulina, Mountain Ash; 6-8 feet. Grows in shaded gulches in rich moist soil; a very beautiful shrub and almost unknown in cultivation; small transplanted clumps, \$1.00 each.

Spiraea Douglassii, Douglas' Spiraea; 3-4 feet. This true native type is superior to some of the commercial varieties offered; flower plumes deep rose, foliage nearly white underneath; 3-4 feet, 75 cents, \$6.00 per 10.

Symphoricarpos occidentalis, Wolf-berry; 3 feet. A selected type with berries whiter than the ordinary form and in very full clusters; 2-3 feet, 75 cents.

Symphoricarpos oreophilus, (Gilpin variety) Trailing Snowberry. Snowy white or pink flowers like little honeysuckles, followed by snow white berries; branches gracefully drooping to the ground; 2-3 feet, 75 cents.

Viburnum Americanum, American Cranberry Bush. This native type from Minnesota is not common in cultivation; it succeeds better here and has more and larger berries than the European species; strong clumps, 3-4 feet, \$1.50 each.

Vitis vulpina, Wild Grape. Used for covering fences or outbuildings with a screen of luxuriant foliage; 2-3 feet, 50 cents.



Aquilegia Coerulea

NEW OR NOTEWORTHY FLOWERS

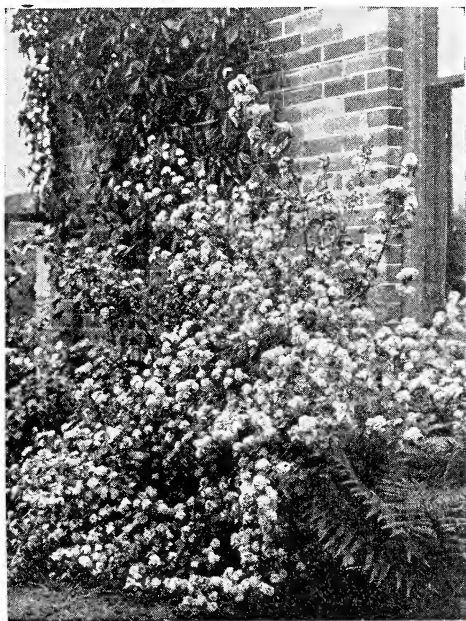
We grow in our gardens flowers whose object frankly is color and show; but, most of our wild flowers appeal to people who enjoy Nature in her quieter moods. Some of our wildlings have such distinctiveness and charm that we are happy indeed if they can be induced to thrive under conditions easily provided in an ordinary garden. Only such are included in this list of "New or Noteworthy Flowers."

All the herbaceous plants, except where noted, can be delivered anywhere in the United States by parcel post upon receipt of price. Except for small parcels, I advise sending by express so that heavier stock may be included.

Aquilegia coerulea, Rocky Mountain Columbine. A marvel among Columbines—four-inch blossoms of blue and white with long, slender spurs. Large size



Clematis Fremontii



Opulaster Glabratus

and purity of color are insured by planting my pure-bred strain direct from the mountains of Colorado. Thrives best in a humus soil in half shade in such a position that water will never stand about the crowns. A light mulch of excelsior or evergreen boughs in winter is recommended. Transplanted roots, 25 cents, \$2.25 per 10; thirty seedlings, \$7.50 per hundred, 25 for \$2.00, all prepaid.

Aspidium Filix-mas, Colorado Male Fern. A vigorous fern attaining a height of two feet or more; fronds bi-pinnate, of very firm texture, remaining green till December. Native of a dry climate, it thrives better than other varieties under the rather trying conditions of the ordinary fernery. Do not fail to give it a trial; 25 cents each, \$2.25 per 10.

Asplenium cyclosorum, Lady Fern. This western Lady Fern attains large size if given plenty of humus, shade and moisture; 25 cents, \$2.25 per 10.

Caltha rotundifolia. White Marshmarigold. A subalpine from wet places which thrives under fairly moist garden conditions. Blooms very early, the 2-inch white blossoms appear in succession from the rosette of rounded leaves and in the bud are tinged blue. Very distinct and charming. Mr. Wm. Robinson (England) says, "It would be hard to overrate its value." Flowering clumps of 6-10 buds, 50 cents, \$4.50 per 10.

Campanula rotundifolia. Blue Bells of Scotland. The Rocky Mountain form has one-foot sprays of delicate bells of azure blue; hardy and easily grown. 35 cents; \$3.00 per 10.

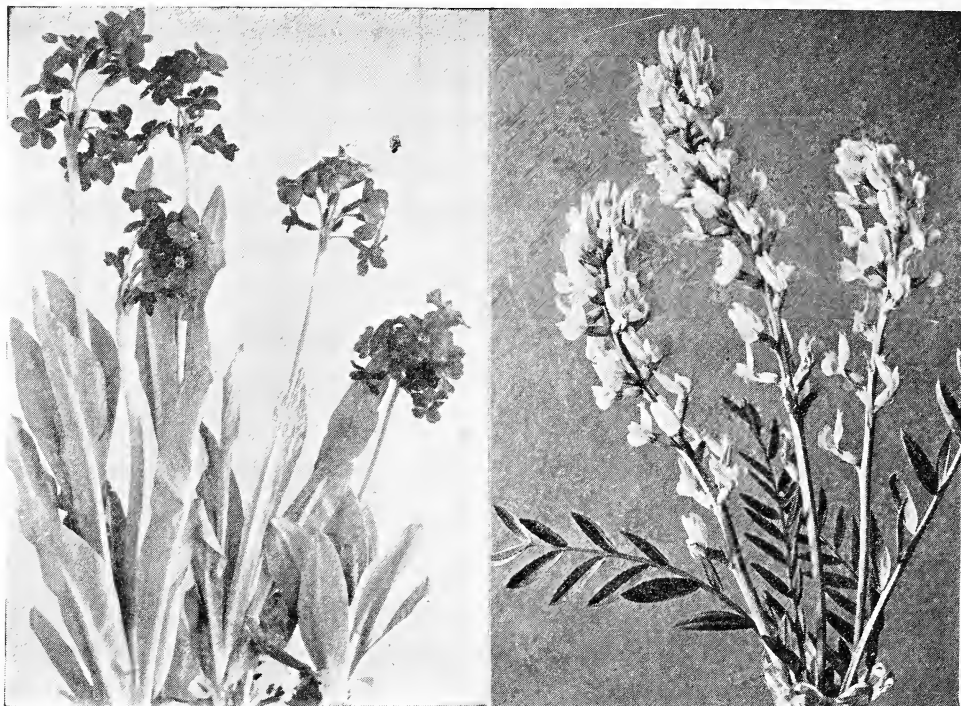
Clematis coccinea, Scarlet Clematis or Leather Flower. A hardy herbaceous

vine from Texas; scarlet, bell shaped flowers all summer and pretty golden seed plumes. Grows up quickly every spring to a height of ten or twelve feet and improves with age; flowering clumps, 50 cents, \$4.50 per 10.

Clematis crispa, Purple Leather Flower. Herbaceous vine similar to *Coccinea*, except that the bell shaped flowers are deep purple; 50 cents, \$4.50 per 10.

Clematis crispa hybrida. Seedlings from a lavender-flowered *Crispa* which were evidently fertilized by *Coccinea*. Most of these show the *Coccinea* parentage in the pink-lavender tint of the flowers; petals with wavy margins, the tips recurved; very free bloomer; flowering clumps, \$1.50 each.

Clematis Fremontii, Fremont's Clematis. Low bush, one foot tall with broad leathery foliage and bell shaped flowers of lavender or purple; a rare and attractive plant from western Kansas; strong flowering clumps, 75 cents each.



Primula Parryi

Oxytropis, in Wild Flower Mixture

Eryngium yuccaefolium, Sea Holly. A stout perennial of subtropical aspect with firm, yucca-like foliage and prickly flower heads on tall stems; 35 cents, \$3.00 per 10.

Iris Missouriensis. The native iris or flag of meadows and mountain valleys which are usually moist till after the flowering season in May, after which they gradually dry off till winter. Grows a foot tall, forming quite large clumps, flowers comparatively large and showy, lavender or pale blue; flowering plants, 25 cents. \$2.25 per 10.

The following named varieties have been registered with the American Iris Society and are now offered for sale for the first time. *Iris Missouriensis*, **Blue Bird**, flowers deep blue-purple, and *Iris Missouriensis*, **Snow Bird**, flowers snow-white with yellow central vein. Offered only in sets and only one set to a customer; one plant of *Missouriensis*, lavender, one plant of *Missouriensis*, **Blue Bird**, and one of *Missouriensis*, **Snow Bird**; the three prepaid for \$5.00.

Leucocrinum montanum, Sand Lily. Very early spring flower of crystal-white, the size of the crocus, from a rosette of grass-like foliage. One clump will often produce fifty or more blooms in a single season, several from each crown, gaining strength with age. One of the most successful of liliaceous plants. After blooming

the leaves disappear and care should be taken not to disturb the roots. A dry, sunny place in a soil of only moderate richness is advised, the culture being similar to that of German Iris. Strong blooming clumps averaging a dozen crowns, 40 cents, 10 clumps for \$3.50, prepaid.

Lithospermum multiflorum, Golden Bell. A prairie plant of easy culture, related to Mertensia, and has paniculate sprays of golden yellow bells, similar in form and produced in wonderful profusion. Thrives in the open sun in ordinary loam soil; strong flowering roots, 50 cents each.

Mertensia ciliata, Blue Bell. A luxuriant plant of graceful habit, about two feet tall, flowering for a long period. The sprays of pale blue flower bells and glaucous foliage are charming in the garden or for cutting. Roots that will bloom first season, 35 cents, \$3.00 per 10.

Mertensia lanceolata. Prairie Bluebell. Grows in open, rather dry fields and blooms in early spring. The delicate blue flowers mingled with rose-tinted buds appear first in a compact cluster which expands with a successive development of new flowers into a large drooping open panicle a foot or more in height. 30 cents; \$2.50 per 10.

Mertensia pratensis, Blue Bell. A rare and choice plant from the Spanish Peaks, with green foliage, very luxuriant habit and a profuse bloomer. The three Mertensias do equally well in sun or part shade if given plenty of moisture during the growing season. Flowering roots, 75 cents each.

Primula Parryi. Parry's Primrose. A subalpine growing at the edge of cold mountain brooks. A plant which compels attention for its vivid yellow-eyed crimson flowers, luxuriant growth and rich perfume. Mr. Wm. Robinson (England) says, "It has succeeded in the open border in a moist deep loamy soil mingled with peat." Hardy; requires partial shade from midday heat; mulch with Sphagnum moss. Per clump of 5 to 7 crowns, \$1.00.

Salvia azurea grandiflora, Blue Sage. Tall sprays of pale azure blue in late summer on good stems for cutting; strong flowering roots, 25 cents. \$2.25 per 10; 1-year seedlings that will bloom this year, \$7.50 per 100, 25 for \$2.00.

Salvia Pitcheri, Blue Sage. Later blooming and deeper blue, otherwise similar to the last; lasts in perfection a long time when good blues are scarce; strong flowering roots, 25 cents, \$2.25 per 10.

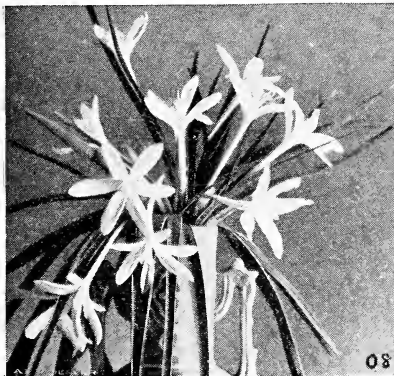
Sidalcea candida, Indian Mallow. Tall racemes of 1-inch white flowers from a bold clump of geranium-like foliage; 25 cents, \$2.25 per 10.

Trollius albiflorus. White Globe Flower. A desirable subalpine for a moist peaty soil in partial shade. It blooms early, the flowers are large, at first sulphur, fading to pure white. Clumps of 6 to 10 flowering crowns 75 cents per clump.

Yucca baccata. Agave-leaved Yucca or Datil. Foliage broad and thick, with marginal filaments; best for rockery or well-drained border in full sun. This is the hardy Colorado type; transplanted, 50 cents, \$4.50 per 10.

Note. The other species of Yucca are temporarily out of stock.

Zygadenus elegans. Star Hyacinth. Neat liliaceous plant for moist half-shade. White star-like flowers in racemes a foot high; flowering bulbs, 3 for 50 cents; \$1.00 per 10.



Leucocrinum Montanum

SEEDS OF NEW OR NOTEWORTHY PLANTS

Prompt Delivery. I am ready now (February) to give prompt delivery on your seed orders. After the season opens in March for the shipment of plants and nursery stock it will be impossible to give as quick service. So if you will kindly order seeds before March it will facilitate quick returns which we all appreciate. Don't let me leave the impression that I do not want your seed orders when I am busy, because I am always busy and glad to be; you will not be kept waiting very long. If the catalogue reaches you after the regular mailing date or if for any reason you wish to plant during the summer or fall, I will give your order best possible attention.

Seeds as Gifts. You can "Say it with Flowers" in a way that will be long remembered. What will give more lasting pleasure to your gardening friend than a few packets of seeds of rare flowers? Include your card with your order, and I will forward to any address in a neat parcel prepaid with your card. It is requested that gift parcels be made for the amount of \$1.00 or more.

Non Warranty. This list includes seeds of my own saving only, and I believe them to be of sound quality and otherwise as represented. In supplying this stock I take it for granted that the buyer will not require any further warranty nor any replacement in case of failure. Errors will be rectified if reported promptly.

Remittances. Kindly send cash with order. I do not intend to open charge accounts for seeds and can only undertake to do so as an accommodation.

The Culture of Perennials from Seed differs from annuals mainly in the length of time required. It is important therefore to provide for perennials a seed bed with soil of good mechanical texture, so that it will not pack or bake during the period of use. Lath shades or a thin mulch of excelsior or both is excellent protection during the germination period. Means for artificial watering should be available as young seedlings cannot endure much drought without severe loss. The seeds of a few species remain dormant over one season, so ample time should be given those which do not appear promptly. Many perennials germinate quickly, and some will bloom the first summer if sown early.

Price of seeds, per packet 25 cents, except as otherwise quoted. Of the small seeds like *Aquilegia*, *Delphinium*, etc., a packet will contain about 200 seeds, but some of the rarer kinds and those with large grains must contain a smaller number. Price for seeds includes delivery prepaid to any postoffice in the United States.

DESCRIPTIVE LIST OF SEEDS

Aquilegia coerulea. Rocky Mountain Columbine. For description and culture see under New or Noteworthy Flowers. Our seed is saved from the true native stock, grown far away from any hybrids or garden sorts. Get in the habit of buying fresh seed each season direct from my stock and you will appreciate this fine species as never before. Packet, 25 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ ounce, \$1.00. I have this season a small quantity saved in the mountains from wild plants; same price; ask for wild seed.

Aquilegia Hybrids, Rainbow Mixture. These are superb long-spurred hybrids, the result of crossing and recrossing between the four species, *A. coerulea*, *chrysantha*, *Skinneri* and *truncata*. My Rainbow Mixture is blended from the clearest colors saved separately which results in avoiding a surplus of yellow or washed tints. These with their sturdy erect habit, large size of flower and freedom of bloom exemplify the superlative attainment in Columbines. Packet 25 cents; 1000 seeds, \$1.00.

Asclepias incarnata alba. A charming pure white form of the Swamp Milkweed which comes true from seed; 3 or 4 feet tall; thrives in ordinary garden soil.

Asclepias tuberosa. Orange Milkweed. Native of Kansas, producing myriads of orange-scarlet flowers for weeks. Should be in every garden.

Clematis coccinea. Hardy herbaceous vine from Texas, which produces its showy scarlet bells all summer. (Seeds of the first three *Clematis* remain dormant first season).

Clematis crispa. Similar to the last, with lavender flowers.

Clematis Fremonti. Low bushy plant, not climbing, bell-shaped flowers and broad leathery foliage.

Clematis orientalis. A leafy woody climber with yellow flowers two inches broad all summer.

Colorado Wild Flowers. Many kinds mixed. As none of this seed is more than two years old, I believe that many kinds will grow freely as fresh seed. This

mixture contains native Delphiniums, Pentstemons, Lupines, Silver Poppy and other desirable wildlings. Just the thing for naturalizing in the wild garden. Liberal packet 25 cents; half ounce \$1.00; ounce \$2.00.

Delphinium Belladonna. Fine floriferous strain of my own selection; 25 cents; ¼ ounce, \$1.00.

Delphinium Hybrids, Queen Wilhelmina strain. The semi-tall habit and compact inflorescence of the variety Queen Wilhelmina have been taken as the ideal in building up this strain; extremely tall types have been eliminated. My seedlings now maintain quite uniformly this medium and stocky habit and exhibit a maximum range of colors including light, bright and deep blue with rare rose and plum tints. A liberal percent will come double, among which bicolored flowers are frequent. This strain is the ideal type for cutting and stands up well in the garden. Packet, 25 cents; ¼ ounce \$2.00; ounce, \$7.50.

Gaillardia grandiflora hybrids. The original species is a native of the mountains and prairies of Colorado; seed saved from a superb collection of large flowers in brilliant colors.

Gaillardia pinnatifida. A profusely flowering miniature species from northern New Mexico. Suggested as the forerunner of a new garden race.

Helianthella quinquenervis. Early flowering Composite with 4-inch starlike flowers, on 3-foot stems; neat easily grown perennial.

Ipomoea leptophylla. Bush Morning Glory. A bushy plant four feet broad with narrow foliage and 3-inch rose colored morning glory blooms in long terminal racemes. A hardy perennial from a large deep root and requires a deep soil with good drainage. The seeds germinate with difficulty and should be filed nearly through at the point. Pot culture is advised, planting several seeds in a small pot in late winter, transplanting to permanent position after danger of frost is over.

Iris Missouriensis. Mixed colors. Besides the lavender type, are included a few seeds saved from my named varieties, Bluebird and Snowbird. The seeds are apt to germinate slowly and may not appear till second season.

Peony, Double Hybrids. Seeds all saved from choice named varieties. None produces seed very freely. My feeling is that the heavy seed producers are of inferior parentage, so I stake my chances on quality rather than quantity. From these same named varieties I have grown and flowered new seedling varieties which are in no respect inferior to the world's best. You will hear about some of these later. Peony seeds lie dormant the first season, begin forming roots in the fall and appear the second spring. Price per packet of 100 seeds, 75 cents; 1000 seeds, \$5.00.

Peony, Japanese varieties. My records show that I have been growing Japanese Peonies more than fifteen years, and that I bought Snow Wheel then at 25 cents each. Most people failed to enthuse over them then but their day has come and it will be a long happy day for peony lovers. There are two distinct Japanese types; the fimbriate like Snow Wheel, and the ligulate like Fuyajo. I have saved seed this season from both types, all from named Japanese varieties. The first year's bloom of a seedling is not always characteristic of its final appearance. Price per packet of 75 seeds, \$1.00; 500 seeds for \$5.00.

Polemonium mellitum. A neat tufted rock plant, best in partial shade. Flowers in showy clusters, straw-white, honey scented, easily grown in well drained loam.

Polemonium robustum. A stout clump-forming herb with blue flowers in an ample panicle inflorescence. The foliage is heavy scented when handled. Its long season of bloom and splendid growing habit will make it a desirable addition to the perennial border.

Pyrethrum roseum hybrids. As this is a natural climate for Pyrethrums where the finest varieties seed freely, I am able to offer seeds from both single and double flowers with the belief that there is no finer strain on the market. Packet 25 cents; 1000 seeds \$1.00.

Salvia azurea grandiflora. One of my earliest plant introductions and still "going strong." Azure blue, 3 to 4 feet, late summer. I am now offering for the first time seed from a selected type with shorter and stiffer stems than the ordinary form; packet, 25 cents; ounce, \$2.50.

Sidalcea candida. Indian Mallow. Tall racemes of 1-inch white flowers, from bold clumps of foliage; blooms nearly all summer.

Sidalcea Oregana. Oregon Mallow. This far western type is taller and produces its mauve-rose flowers nearly all summer.

Thermopsis montana. Buffalo Pea. Bright yellow pea blossoms in upright racemes, early and fragrant.

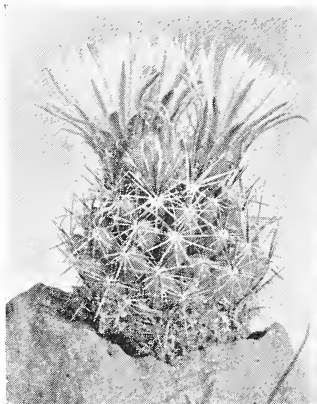
HARDY CACTUS

Among rock plants which typify the desert none possess more intrinsic interest than several species of hardy cactus which have strayed northward along the Rocky Mountains of Colorado to the Dakotas.

Picture to your mind a plant which has contracted itself into a ball of sponge-like tissue to conserve moisture, which has fortified itself with a laced armor of brilliantly colored spines, and which has no rival in the texture, splendor and comparative size of its flowers.

These adventurous plants stand temperatures of 20 to 40 degrees below zero and have successfully adapted themselves to the more humid climate of the eastern United States and Europe when given free drainage conditions. A rocky slope or ridge with full exposure to the sun, where deep pockets of good soil can be provided, is an ideal situation. A mixture of loam, leaf mold and gravel or crushed rock is suggested both for outdoor and indoor culture.

An attractive window rockery may be had by planting one of our collections in a window box or large fern pan or flower pots. Trim the roots back to an inch or two in length and plant close together, having provided about one-fourth drainage in the bottom of box or pan. Clean gravel may be sifted over the surface when finished and pressed firm. Then water freely once, and set in full sunlight. When received, the plants will be much shrunken, which is natural during their dormant



Mamillaria



Echinocactus Simpsoni

period. With the approach of the growing season they absorb moisture slowly and increase in size. Until this activity can be observed they should be watered sparingly. During the growing season when they are developing flower buds they should be kept moist but never wet; nor should they be forced too rapidly. By mid-summer moisture should be withheld sufficiently to gradually reduce them again to a proper condition for winter. The shrinkage of their bulk is necessary if they are to be wintered outside, and it insures a development of flower buds for next season.

COLLECTIONS OF HARDY CACTUS

The collections offered are of naturally matured plants and all the larger sizes should bloom this season. I am not prepared now to offer other kinds, nor to divide or make changes in the collections.

The Rainbow Cactus, *Echinocereus viridiflorus*, is perhaps the hardiest and most adaptable of all. None of the hardy species are large, flowering plants of the Rainbow Cactus being 1½ to 2 inches in diameter, but smaller plants often bloom. The growing plants have perpendicular ridges, along which are star-like rosettes of variously colored spines, white or gray, shading to purple and deep red which contrasts beautifully with the green body of the plant. Occasionally the rosettes will have a stout central spine, making them appear like a distinct species. The blossoms, which appear along the ridges, are green with tinge of purple.

The Pin Cushion Cactus, *Echinocactus Simpsoni*, attains a larger size, 3 or 4 inches, and has a closely woven network of curved spines varying from dark purple-brown to gray and rarely snow-white. The latter variety is known as Snowball or Perpetual Snow. With the last are often plants with mingled pink and white spines;

these "pink snowballs" are very attractive. All the Pincushion varieties have rose or pink flowers in a crown-like cluster.

The Mamillarias are formed of tubercles tipped with a star of gray or brown spines, and the flowers are yellow or red. Opuntias, the Prickly Pears, are more generally known, but are less popular.

Hardy Cactus Collection, No. 1. Contains several varieties in assorted sizes of the Rainbow and Pincushion Cactus, eighteen (18) good plants in all; price delivered in the United States prepaid, \$2.50. If ordered with other stock by express I will send somewhat heavier stock or extra count.

Hardy Cactus Collection, No. 2. This splendid assortment including every variety described above with a good proportion of flowering sizes; forty (40) plants in all, delivered prepaid to any postoffice in the United States for \$5.00. Either collection can be forwarded at once, if wanted for window garden, or later with other stock.

BY WAY OF RECREATION

Making vacation time pay a dividend may sound like riding a hobby overtime, but this is how it was done.

Last August found the nursery work well in hand, and a vacation seemed in order. Gypsying with an auto is not only a popular form of recreation in the west, but a delightful one. The party consisted of three members of the family and an invited guest. The long trail for the first day led by familiar and well traveled roads. Then even villages became far between, and our camp equipment served better than indifferent hotels. A two day's reserve supply of water enabled us to stop when or wherever we would.

Late the second day found us twenty miles from the last little village, on a treeless plain, somewhere in Colorado, north of the Oklahoma line and sixty miles from the nearest railroad. At dusk we descended into a box canyon, now outlined by massive rimrocks, all below the level of the plain. Here were a few trees and an ideal camp site. Our preparations for the night completed and a tender young jack-rabbit hung up to afford variety to the next day's bill of fare, we proceeded to our rest, which was some hours later disturbed by a softfooted creature of inquisitive disposition. The bobcat, for so we identified our visitor, departed after his exploration had been completed; and the next morning we discovered that the jackrabbit had departed also. Tracks led toward a rugged part of the rimrock where the den was doubtless concealed.

Ever since Columbus made his famous voyage of discovery, exploration for treasure or for land or even for the unknown, has led the advance of humanity ever a little farther out in one direction or another. An abandoned sheep corral and parallel tracks made by Ford tires proved that our exploration was by no means the earliest for this locality. But, for the particular object of discovering new shrubs and plants which should adorn my own garden and many others, this was without doubt the first.

This valley, which we called Wildcat Gulch, and the succeeding fifty miles which led through very broken country, revealed a curious phase of Nature's distribution of plants. Ordinarily the distribution follows lines of latitude, or isothermal lines or water courses; but here were species which ordinarily belong 500 to 1000 miles farther south. The horticultural significance of such a discovery is not easy to estimate. Without undertaking to account for their occurrence so far north, it is certain that these plants now endure rigors of climate to which their southern relatives would find it difficult to become acclimated. This discovery will bring to northern gardens several species which hitherto have not been considered hardy. Here we found a Yucca of exquisite habit, rather dwarf with short stout leaf blades which bore evidence of being a new and unknown species. It was not producing seed, but I hope to secure it next season. The beautiful Mesquit shrub (*Prosopis*) in one place was abundant with plenty of the beans which are prized by the Indians, and the seeds are now safely planted. A dwarf evergreen oak with small bluish foliage was also collected. Several other things were gathered and some left till another season; and we proceeded southward into Oklahoma, fording the Cimarron River and following a southern branch of the Santa Fe Trail toward New Mexico.

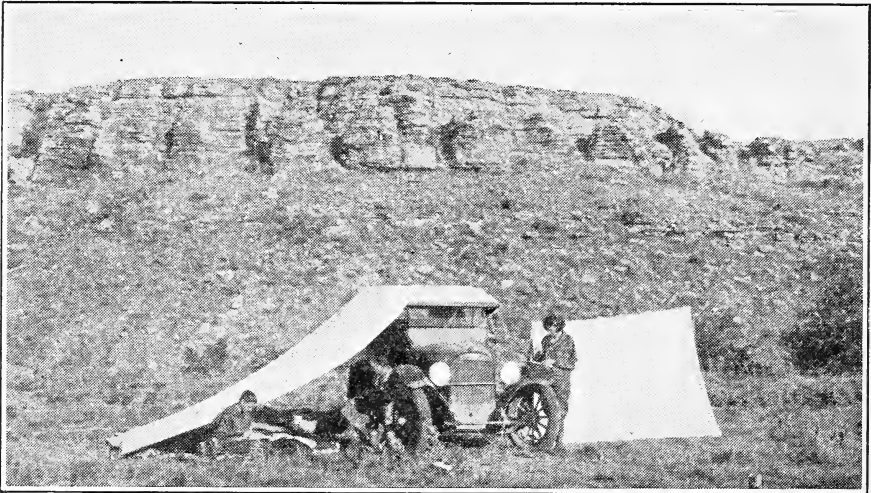
Much of New Mexico is semi-arid and produces little vegetation. The attraction of this region is mainly historical. Very old Indian and Mexican villages of neatly

plastered adobe habitations are distributed without reference to the infrequent railroads which serve towns and cities of more modern appearance. Picturesque and ancient Santa Fe is a combination of both; dating back historically more than 300 years, it doubtless has been a populated center for a much longer period. Its ancient adobe structures, narrow crooked streets, the Plaza and old mission church, physical remnants of Spanish aristocracy, rub elbows with the State Capitol and a modern fabric of political and social life.

Not far distant are prehistoric cliff dwellings of a race now extinct; but the arid climate of the region has preserved a few walls of wonderful community dwellings, altars, implements, textiles and mummies; silent chronicle of a remarkable civilization. It seems like enchanted ground. A race of people, intelligent, deeply religious, and industrious has perished, and scarcely a trace of their history, traditions or philosophy is left.

The valley of the Rio Grande River stretches northward from Santa Fe and is peopled quite largely by Indians and Mexicans. Although a vast amount of romance is woven into the history of the Rio Grande, the natives have not developed the art of road building. Their patient Mexican ponies plod through the sand without haste or complaint; and as nearly as human nature would permit we did the same. This detour well repaid our effort because of valuable additions to our collection and for the few hours we spent at Taos, a Spanish settlement, near which are two famous Indian pueblos, or community houses, of great antiquity. These are built in rambling fashion, the center reaching several stories in height. The community is governed by a chief. These Pueblo Indians are friendly and speak some English.

We reentered Colorado through the San Luis valley, also of Spanish days, and finished a delightful outing with a record of 1300 miles, and seeds for the nursery whose value would easily show a margin over expenses.



Camp, "Somewhere in Colorado"

